

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

AT WALTHAM,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1909.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1910.



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## Teacher of Domestic Training.

MISS AGNES FOLLENSBY.

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## Training Teachers.

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**Kitchen Matron.**

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**Storekeepers.**

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BOYS' DORMITORY, . . . . .	MISS JANE SIMPSON.
WEST BUILDING, . . . . .	MISS MILDRED HELMS.
NORTHWEST BUILDING, . . . . .	MISS MARGARET MEEHAN.
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GIRLS' DORMITORY, . . . . .	MISS MABEL STEWART.
NORTH BUILDING, . . . . .	MISS JESSIE DOYLE.
EAST BUILDING, . . . . .	MRS. LAURIE BENT.
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MRS. LAVINIA DONNELL.

MRS. KATHERINE LAUGHTON.

**Supervisors at Templeton Colony.**

MR. JOHN HEDMAN.

MR. WELLINGTON HANSEL.

MR. JOHN J. DONNELL.

MR. CECIL LAUGHTON.

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Mrs. Isabel Barrows, New York.	Arthur Lyman, Waltham.
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Mrs. Margaret C. Loring, Brookline.	Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton.

# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,  
WAVERLEY, Dec. 1, 1909.

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of Insanity.*

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

We have now 1,383 feeble-minded inmates, of whom 1,201 are at Waverley and 182 at Templeton. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home, or for other reasons, is 1,327, of whom 1,150 are at Waverley and 177 at Templeton. This record is kept in accordance with a new ruling of the State Board of Insanity. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

The year just closing has been one of growth at the school. The completion and full enjoyment of the new manual training building has enabled more of the inmates to take part in the work that is taught there, and the variety and scope of that work have been extended. More looms than there was room for before turn out a greater quantity of rugs and toweling, and in turn enable more girls and boys to indulge in the interesting occupation of making them.

The lace work by the girls has reached a degree of perfection that is quite astonishing.

The effect of these and the numerous other industries on the lives of the children is the most gratifying part of it all. A few years ago the useful indoor occupations afforded were lim-



ited to the laundry, the repairing of shoes and a few others; and such as were to be had were again limited by the space in which to pursue them. Today, by the wise liberality of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, none who are capable need be deprived of the interest afforded by the pursuit of some useful occupation. It is only necessary to spend a little time in the different workrooms, watching the faces of the happy children at their work, to satisfy one of the wisdom of these varied plans for their occupation.

The completion in the States of Maine and Rhode Island of their own schools for the care of the feeble-minded has relieved this school of the cases from those States. The vacancies were quickly filled from the waiting list of Massachusetts cases.

The school is showing the effects of the change in the law by which cities and towns can now send their feeble-minded here without being responsible for their charges, the Commonwealth being liable for their board, care and treatment.

The procedure for the admittance of school cases has been greatly simplified. A school case may now be committed without any formality, except the request of the parent, accompanied by the certificate of the attending physician. No application to the overseers of the poor or selectmen is necessary, and there is no suggestion of pauperism. This change has been brought about as a result of the codification of the laws relating to the insane and the feeble-minded.

We have sent many half-crazy imbeciles to the insane hospitals. A more thorough investigation of the history and early life of those who turn out to be criminal imbeciles is bringing to the school cases that once went directly to jail, without a thought being given to their mental condition. As years go on, this class must receive different care and custody; more effective means of restraint must be supplied, and they must be separated from our feeble-minded inmates who are not inherently criminals. The problem of the care of those criminal imbeciles now in the school is one of the most trying that we have.

In an admirable article on the "Imbecile with Criminal Instincts," published in the "American Journal of Insanity"

in April last, our superintendent has described this class, their characteristics and the effect that a knowledge of their existence will have upon the future treatment of prisoners. It will be along the line of the prevention of crime before it is committed, in place of the punishment of crime afterwards.

This paper describes a class of cases that shows the extension of the scope of this school. Twenty years ago such cases would have been sent to prison to serve a term and then to be turned loose again. They never would have been sent here. Upon examination, feeble-mindedness is found to be at the bottom of many of the cases that are before the prison and charities committees.

The educational part of this institution is becoming very prominent. There are large numbers of people who come here from other institutions to observe, and to learn what we are doing. They notice that we treat our patients like normal persons, and that the work is conducted on a high plane.

Our school never was in a higher state of perfection than it is to-day, with well-qualified, highly intelligent and devoted teachers, who see the results of their work growing day by day. Their enthusiasm, too, is fine. They are all intensely interested in their work.

In April the trustees voted to purchase an automobile for the use of the superintendent. The car was delivered in June and has been in continuous use since. We believe that no investment of greater value has ever been made for the school. It has increased the efficiency of the superintendent, enabled him to accomplish work that without it could not have been accomplished, and, in addition, has been of great benefit to his health. He has made his weekly trips to the colony in one day, having ample time there to visit the different units, returning at night refreshed instead of weary.

The work at the colony increases in interest as it shows a constant increase in results. Four units, each having about 50 boys, are in full operation. Plans are nearly completed for doubling the capacity of the farm colony, so-called, where 100 boys will be accommodated. This same increase can be made at the other colonies in time.



The annual corporation visiting day, which was to have been held in June last at Templeton, was given up, as but four or five persons expressed an intention of being present.

The health of the boys there is excellent, as the outdoor life, wholesome food and plenty of exercise keep them in the best condition. Sickness is practically unknown. They are, like those in charge, interested in their work, and delighted when they see the groaning wagon loads depart for the railroad, carrying to their fellows at Waverley the products of their efforts. They feel the interest of ownership, and are happy when they can show you the largest and best potatoes, or carrots, or onions, in the State.

By an expenditure of \$600 about 80 acres of fertile land which adjoins the farm colony, and should belong to us, has been purchased. It fills up a break in our line and will be of value.

Again our barns and storehouses are bursting with the products of the farms. The list of products from the colony and the farm at Waverley would fill three pages of this report. With 1,249 barrels of apples, 29 tons of cabbage, 20 tons of winter squash, 1,518 bushels of beets and 8,059 bushels of potatoes, not to mention other crops in proportion, our inmates will not lack for food the coming winter. This year we have been forced to sell part of our potatoes for lack of storage room.

At the last meeting of the trustees the question of providing our own milk supply was very thoroughly discussed, and it was deemed best to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$8,000 to enable us to purchase 80 more cows, to be housed at the colony, where room is ready for them. Our milk for Waverley is now bought locally, and, although satisfactory in quality, the advantages of keeping a larger herd of cows on the farms at the colony and shipping the milk daily to Waverley are obvious.

Our requests for appropriations at Waverley for the ensuing year include \$10,000 for a much-needed hospital for adult males; \$15,000 for an addition to the south nurses' home, to accommodate 21 nurses; \$3,000 for iron stairways and fire escapes in the administration building.

The State Board of Insanity has been asked for its approval of these requests.

We would not close this report without expressing our great regret that Mr. Francis Bartlett has felt obliged to refuse to allow his name to be again presented as a trustee. The presence of such a man as he adds to the confidence of the community in the acts of the body to which he belongs. His position on this Board was that of a sound, clear thinker and safe adviser.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2D.

FRANCIS J. BARNES.

LUANN L. BRACKETT.

THOMAS W. DAVIS.

FREDERICK P. FISH.

FELIX E. GATINEAU.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN.

WILLIAM W. SWAN.

CHARLES E. WARE.

JOSEPH B. WARNER.

FRANK G. WHEATLEY.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

I hereby submit the following annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909:<sup>1</sup> —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number present Nov. 30, 1908, . . . . .	759	552	1,311
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	156	99	255
School cases, . . . . .	72	30	102
Custodial cases, . . . . .	84	69	153
Whole number of cases during the year, . . . . .	915	651	1,566
Discharged during the year, . . . . .	86	63	149
Died during the year, . . . . .	22	12	34
Number present Nov. 30, 1909, . . . . .	807	576	1,383
State patients, . . . . .	765	544	1,309
Private patients, . . . . .	23	16	39
New England beneficiaries, . . . . .	19	16	35
Daily average number of patients, . . . . .	789	572	1,361
Number Nov. 30, 1909, at school, . . . . .	625	576	1,201
Number present Nov. 30, 1909, at colony, . . . . .	182	—	182
Applications during the year, . . . . .	—	—	471

Of the admissions, 76 were young, improvable pupils; 57 males were over fourteen years of age; 61 females were over

<sup>1</sup> Absences on visit not included.

fourteen years of age, and of these 1 had borne three children, 3 had borne two children each, and 2 had borne one child each; 21 cases were feeble physically and of the idiotic type; 6 were excitable idiots; 14 were insane and not feeble-minded; 3 were not feeble-minded; 8 were cases of spastic paralysis; 5 were of the Mongolian type of idiocy; 3 were microcephalic; 2 were hydrocephalic; 2 were totally deaf; 1 was totally blind; 2 had set fire to buildings; 1 had committed homicide; 2 women and 2 men had been married; 5, arrested for crime, were placed here by the Boston Juvenile Court for observation and examination as to their mental condition; 5 were directly committed from the juvenile court; 3 other children were received for observation; 10 pupils were transferred from the Lyman School and 21 from the Lancaster Industrial School for Girls; 4 were transferred from other State institutions. Some of the cases appear in several of the above groups.

The admissions included a large number of cases capable of much improvement; indeed, many of them have already shown a marked change in physical vigor, in self-respect, in conduct and behavior, and in intelligence. The large number of young adolescents especially have quickly responded to the educational influences of the school.

Of the 149 cases discharged during the year, 65 were kept at home by their friends for various reasons; 2 remained at home to work for wages; 4 ran away and were not returned; 3 were discharged as not feeble-minded; 11 were transferred to the Wrentham State School; 10 Maine cases went to the Maine school; 10 Rhode Island cases went to the Rhode Island school and to other Rhode Island institutions.

Forty-three cases, 13 male and 30 female, were committed to insane hospitals. Nine of these cases were admitted during the year, and were insane and not feeble-minded when admitted; 10 others were insane when admitted in previous years; 4 had been in insane hospitals before admission here; 9 were imbeciles, becoming insane after admission; 6 cases had been patients here for several years but were insane when admitted; 1 was a case of circular insanity when admitted; 1 case of circular insanity was sent to an insane hospital while at home on a

visit, having previously been a patient in the same hospital; 9 were insane when admitted here from the Lancaster Industrial School.

This series of cases shows that imbeciles often develop quite typical forms of insanity. It also shows the difficulty of differentiating certain cases of imbecility from cases of adolescent mental disease. Indeed, in the absence of a complete life history of the patient such differentiation is hardly possible, except after a long period of observation. Imbecility or feeble-mindedness is a condition of weakened mind beginning in infancy and continuing through the whole life of the individual. Mental impairment or disease which begins at puberty or during adolescence in a person previously of good mentality constitutes some form of insanity. There is a popular impression that a young person who breaks down mentally must be feeble-minded and not insane. Each year we are receiving a larger number of cases of dementia præcox and other types of actual insanity. The parents and friends of these cases are often willing to send them to a school when they shrink from the thought of a hospital. Some of the more quiet and mild cases do well here and are retained. The greater number of these patients become very disturbing elements among our impressionable patients. It is not possible to properly classify and to properly care for them here, and the patients are much happier and better off in every way after transfer to the insane hospitals. It is probable that each year we shall be compelled to transfer to the hospitals some of these obscure cases of mental disease occurring in young persons.

The general health of our population has been good. We have had few cases of acute disease. The outbreak of scarlet fever noted at the end of the last school year continued for several months, with 23 cases of the disease during the present year. The cases were all mild, and all recovered except 1 patient, who developed pneumonia as a complication. There were also 21 mild cases of diphtheria, all of whom made a good recovery.

There were 34 deaths during the year; 4 were from pneumonia, 4 from epilepsy, 3 from general tuberculosis, 3 from



pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 from tubercular meningitis, 3 from chronic valvular heart disease, 3 from cerebral apoplexy, 3 from organic disease of the brain, 2 from exhaustion of chronic idiocy, 2 from pulmonary gangrene, and 1 each from acute intestinal obstruction, influenza, scarlet fever and pneumonia, acute nephritis, carcinoma and acute rheumatism.

The following table shows the age of the 1,383 inmates at the close of the year ending Nov. 30, 1909: —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years of age, . . . . .	4	5	9
From 5 to 10 years, . . . . .	121	49	170
From 10 to 15 years, . . . . .	228	103	331
From 15 to 20 years, . . . . .	181	148	329
From 20 to 25 years, . . . . .	113	128	241
From 25 to 30 years, . . . . .	77	63	140
From 30 to 35 years, . . . . .	46	32	78
From 35 to 40 years, . . . . .	25	22	47
From 40 to 45 years, . . . . .	7	13	20
From 45 to 50 years, . . . . .	3	9	12
Over 50 years, . . . . .	2	4	6
	807	576	1,383

I am happy to report a satisfactory year's work in every department of the school. The school and training classes have never been so well organized, and the school instruction has never been so well co-ordinated with the other educational influences.

The manual and industrial training, described in detail in the last report, has been still further developed. Over 600 pupils now receive daily training in the attractive manual building.

With the eager classes following each other all day long, the building is a veritable hive of happy industry. The pupils are very fond of the varied manual training exercises.

All of the manual training work is applied to the production of articles which are useful and which the children afterwards see in use. The following activities and industries are successfully carried on in the manual training building: —

*For Boys.*

Weaving crash, etc.	Broom making.
Shoe repairing.	Brush making.
Painting.	Net making.
Carpenter work.	Coir mat weaving.
Wood turning.	Printing.
Furniture repairing.	Sloyd.
Cane seating.	

*For Girls.*

Cooking and training in domestic work.	Braiding rugs.
Primary hand sewing.	Hooking rugs.
Machine sewing.	Lace making.
Weaving crash, linen, rag carpets, etc.	Basketry.
Cutting rags for rag carpets.	Hand knitting.
Spinning.	Crocheting.
Machine knitting of caps, mittens, etc.	Net making.
	Embroidery and fancy work.
	Jig sawing.
	Sewing clothing, bedding, etc.

In the summer time the indoor manual classes for the boys are suspended and instructors take the boys out of doors to apply their manual skill in work on the land. Boys of suitable age and strength are taught to weed, to hoe, to drive a horse, to handle stone and gravel, ashes and coal, to dig stones, to lay down lawns, to build roads, dig drains, and, finally, to harvest and store the apples, vegetables and other crops.

With boys of very feeble mentality this outdoor manual instruction forms a very important part of their education. During the summer we had two or three men employed all the time with these classes. Each class was made up of 10 or 12 boys, and the classes changed every hour. These boys were taught to

use shovels, pickaxes, to handle cord wood, to saw fire wood, etc. This work is carried on with all the precision of an indoor school class, and the results are most obvious in improved physical health and increased mental ability. This work is especially effective in the way of quieting noisy, excitable patients. The work done by these classes has been on some of the rough land which we have not yet brought under cultivation. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this sort of training for the above class of patients.

In estimating the average population of the school it has always been the custom to count as present those patients who were at home on vacation. It is right and proper that those of our pupils who have good homes should be allowed to make longer or shorter visits to those homes during the summer vacation. Only a few go at one time from any one ward or building. The absence of these patients does not allow us to reduce the number of employees, and the expense of running the institution is not diminished by their absence, except in a very small way, in the amount of food consumed. As a matter of fact, the amount of food served cannot be reduced proportionately for these irregular temporary absences.

The current expenditures for the year were \$256,255.44, or \$3.61 per capita, with a daily average of 1,361 patients, reckoned as in years past.

If the average number of patients is figured on the actual number present in each house each day of the year, the average for the year would be 1,281, and the weekly per capita cost would be \$3.83.

The gypsy and brown-tail moths continue to menace the very life of our beautiful trees. This year we have expended over \$2,500 in combating these pests. In spite of all the work done many of the largest and best trees on our grounds have already died. It is probable that a large sum will be needed annually for this purpose for years to come.

All the trees in the orchards and the groves all over the place have been carefully pruned by an experienced forester. Many trees and shrubs have been planted around the new buildings.

A new fire pump has been purchased at a cost of \$800. Six



new iron fire escapes have been added to the buildings. All of the roads have been reshaped and resurfaced. The roadside gutters and culverts have been rebuilt. Much painting has been done by the boys on the inside walls of the buildings. Eleven tinned fire doors have been placed in the buildings. Over 800 feet of fire hose has been added to the standpipes attached to the buildings. A new silo has been added at Narragansett farm colony.

The foregoing improvements and repairs have been charged to current expense account.

The fireproof stairways and fire escapes in the dormitory buildings, authorized by the last Legislature, have been completed. We now have no wooden stairways in the dormitory buildings. The administration building, which houses 45 officers and employees, still has dangerous wooden stairways. This building, with furnishings and stores, is valued at \$150,000. The wooden stairway in this building should be replaced with fireproof construction for the protection of life and property.

The houses for employees are overcrowded and we need additional accommodations for 20 female attendants.

The hospital group, with the open-air pavilion in the summer, has been filled to its capacity all through the year. The greater part of the hospital population is made up of delicate little children, not acutely ill, but needing constant nursing, together with a varying number of bedridden cases of chronic disease. Often we have no case of acute illness. Our female cases can be comfortably cared for in the present hospital, but we now need additional facilities for the care of adult male patients with acute or chronic diseases. The care of adult male convalescents in the building with the female patients is especially unsatisfactory. We now need a new hospital block to accommodate 24 male patients. In the near future, with so many patients approaching middle life, we shall need still further additions to the hospital plant.

We have had another successful year at the farm colony at Templeton. The boys continue in good health and are contented and happy. During the year they have cleared 27 acres of



wild land ready for tillage. We have 140 acres of land under cultivation.

Our crops were remarkably good. The following products were harvested: —

1,124 barrels apples.	498 bushels onions.
1,373 bushels beets.	8,059 bushels potatoes.
54,396 pounds cabbage.	17,029 pounds pumpkin.
1,660 bushels carrots.	2,948 pounds rhubarb.
302 bushels green corn.	20 tons squash, winter.
545 tons corn, ensilage.	94 barrels squash, summer.
147 tons corn, etc., for fodder.	92 bushels tomatoes, ripe.
110 boxes cucumbers.	120 bushels tomatoes, green.
194 boxes lettuce.	768 barrels turnips.

Thirteen carloads of food products were shipped to Waverley for use at the home school. In addition, 1,600 bushels of potatoes and 400 bushels of other vegetables were sold to other State institutions.

This work is practically all the result of the work of the boys themselves, for we should need our present number of employees at the colony merely to take care of the boys if they were kept in idleness.

At the present rate of production the colony is raising all the vegetables and other farm products that can be consumed at the school. We have long desired to produce at the colony the large amount of milk needed at the school in Waltham. This year we paid for milk \$15,844. At the colony we have fine sanitary barns for 160 milch cows. We are now raising a large amount of ensilage and corn fodder and we can easily increase this crop. The sum now paid for milk ought to pay the additional cost of hay, grain, shipping charges, additional help, etc., required to produce our own milk. A large herd of stock will help to maintain the fertility of the land. We could begin on a moderate scale and increase the stock, if found profitable.

Alterations and additions now being made to the old farmhouse at the farmhouse colony, to provide for 50 additional inmates, are well under way, and will be completed during the next year.

During the year the rate of pay for female attendants has been increased so that the initial wage is now \$20 per month, with an increase to \$25 per month after one year's satisfactory service.

I am pleased to report that every department of the school is well equipped and in good working order.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,  
*Superintendent.*

DEC. 1, 1909.

## REPORT OF TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION.

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1908, . . . . .	\$5,534 00
Income from funds, . . . . .	1,985 61
Principal received, working capital returned, . . . . .	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,019 61

### PAYMENTS.

Board of inmates, paid by income, . . . . .	\$720 54
Expenses: —	
Auditors, . . . . .	\$317 00
Printing reports, . . . . .	53 80
Bonus on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	
Railroad bonds (at 99 $\frac{3}{8}$ ), . . . . .	8 00
	<hr/>
	378 80
Principal, W. E. Fernald, treasurer, for Temple-	
ton land, . . . . .	\$500 00
Principal invested, 3 Chicago, Burlington &	
Quincy Railroad bonds (par), . . . . .	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	3,500 00
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1909, . . . . .	3,420 27
	<hr/>
	\$8,019 61

### INVESTED FUNDS DEC. 1, 1909.

	<i>Par Value</i>
2 bonds Boston & Maine, . . . . .	\$2,000 00
3 bonds Boston & Lowell, . . . . .	3,000 00
1 bond town of Belmont, . . . . .	1,000 00
5 bonds city of Waltham, . . . . .	5,000 00
6 bonds Illinois Central, . . . . .	6,000 00
3 bonds city of Newton, . . . . .	3,000 00
1 bond town of Stoughton, . . . . .	1,000 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward, . . . . .</i>	\$11,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>									\$21,000 00
5 bonds Nashua Street Railway,								:	5,000 00
10 bonds Baltimore & Ohio,									10,000 00
4 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,									4,000 00
3 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,									3,000 00
4 bonds Union Pacific,									4,000 00
4 shares State Street Trust Company,									400 00
50 shares Trimountain Trust,									5,000 00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company,									3,420 27
									<hr/>
									\$55,820 27

RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS,

*Treasurer of the Corporation.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE IN-STITUTION.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1909: —

CASH ACCOUNT.	
Balance Dec. 1, 1908,	\$1,772 63
<i>Receipts.</i>	
<i>Institution receipts.</i>	
Board of inmates: —	
Private,	\$23,526 77
Reimbursements,	127 21
Cities and towns,	20,424 21
	\$44,078 19
Salaries, wages and labor: —	
Wages not called for,	14 81
Sales: —	
Food,	\$22 20
Clothing and materials,	530 80
Furnishings,	8 14
Heat, light and power,	268 34
Repairs and improvements,	11 73
Miscellaneous,	110 07
	951 28
Farm, stable and grounds: —	
Cows and calves,	\$167 50
Pigs and hogs,	50 00
Hides,	61 22
Sundries,	3 25
	281 97
Miscellaneous receipts: —	
Interest on bank balances,	\$237 91
Sundries,	53 70
	291 61
	45,617 86
<i>Receipts from treasury of Commonwealth.</i>	
Maintenance appropriations: —	
Balance of 1908,	\$15,212 98
Advance money,	17,000 00
Approved schedules of 1909,	234,126 44
	266,339 42
Special appropriations,	24,186 77
Total,	\$337,916 68



*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$45,617 86	
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1908, . . . . .	16,985 61	
Eleven months, schedules, 1909, . . . . .	234,126 44	
November advances, . . . . .	7,621 21	
	<hr/>	\$304,351 12
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules, . . . . .	\$24,186 77	
November advances, . . . . .	495 85	
	<hr/>	24,682 62
Balance Nov. 30, 1909: —		
In bank, . . . . .	\$8,138 62	
In office, . . . . .	744 32	
	<hr/>	8,882 94
Total, . . . . .		<hr/> \$337,916 68

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, . . . . .	\$265,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	256,255 44
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$8,744 56

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor: —	
General administration, . . . . .	\$22,076 17
Medical service, . . . . .	7,260 74
Ward service (male), . . . . .	9,064 79
Ward service (female), . . . . .	36,531 72
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	8,426 25
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	11,573 79
	<hr/>
	\$94,933 46
Food: —	
Butter, . . . . .	\$4,831 17
Butterine, . . . . .	2,683 79
Beans, . . . . .	1,528 28
Bread and crackers, . . . . .	51 28
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	3,029 05
Cheese, . . . . .	152 68
Eggs, . . . . .	2,057 13
Flour, . . . . .	10,409 91
Fish, . . . . .	1,493 49
Fruit (dried and fresh), . . . . .	1,316 51
Meats, . . . . .	13,975 49
Milk, . . . . .	15,844 10
Molasses and syrup, . . . . .	768 08
Sugar, . . . . .	3,398 92
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa, . . . . .	884 50
Vegetables, . . . . .	2,247 80
Sundries, . . . . .	1,637 76
	<hr/>
	66,309 94
Clothing and materials: —	
Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .	\$2,590 05
Clothing, . . . . .	2,015 46
	<hr/>
Amounts carried forward, . . . . .	\$4,605 51
	<hr/> \$161,243 40

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$4,605 51	\$161,243 40
<b>Clothing and materials — <i>Con.</i></b>		
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	7,156 73	
Furnishing goods,	683 31	
Hats and caps,	86 53	
Leather and shoe findings,	846 27	
Sundries,	13 50	
		13,391 85
<b>Furnishings: —</b>		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$7,980 65	
Brushes, brooms,	427 93	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	167 50	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	453 60	
Furniture and upholstery,	1,792 64	
Kitchen furnishings,	1,676 41	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	43 63	
Sundries,	36 93	
		12,579 29
<b>Heat, light and power: —</b>		
Coal,	\$11,726 36	
Oil,	643 63	
Sundries,	432 05	
		12,802 04
<b>Repairs and improvements: —</b>		
Brick,	\$42 57	
Cement, lime and plaster,	871 45	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	98 75	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,143 98	
Hardware,	1,807 37	
Lumber,	2,404 34	
Machinery, etc.,	1,122 58	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,620 61	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	4,099 99	
Roofing and materials,	660 00	
Sundries,	1,534 65	
		15,406 29
<b>Farm, stable and grounds: —</b>		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$1,095 54	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	2,466 72	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	4,821 37	
Hay, grain, etc.,	8,791 33	
Harnesses and repairs,	183 15	
Horses,	521 31	
Other live stock,	26 36	
Rent, pasturage,	109 98	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	2,079 43	
Sundries,	2,088 00	
		22,183 19
<b>Miscellaneous: —</b>		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$464 12	
Chapel services and entertainments,	487 16	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	4,531 95	
Funeral expenses,	392 50	
Gratuities,	8 35	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$5,884 08	\$237,606 06



<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$5,884 08	\$237,606 06
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Miscellaneous — *Con.*

Ice,	.	.	.	.	.	625 73
Medicines and hospital supplies,	.	.	.	.	.	726 22
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	.	.	.	.	.	665 28
Manual training supplies,	.	.	.	.	.	334 92
Postage,	.	.	.	.	.	526 50
Printing and printing supplies,	.	.	.	.	.	288 23
Printing annual report,	.	.	.	.	.	108 93
Return of runaways,	.	.	.	.	.	61 90
Soap and laundry supplies,	.	.	.	.	.	2,307 01
Stationery and office supplies	.	.	.	.	.	976 70
School books and school supplies,	.	.	.	.	.	757 60
Travel and expenses (officials),	.	.	.	.	.	393 89
Telephone and telegraph,	.	.	.	.	.	1,088 62
Tobacco,	.	.	.	.	.	7 00
Water,	.	.	.	.	.	1,972 00
Sundries,	.	.	.	.	.	1,924 77
						<hr/> 18,649 38

Total expenses for maintenance,	.	.	.	.	.	\$256,255 44
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## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1908,	.	.	.	.	.	\$17,943 39
Appropriations for fiscal year,	.	.	.	.	.	11,500 00
						<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	\$29,443 39
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),					\$24,186 77	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	.	.			317 26	
						<hr/> 24,504 03
						<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	.	.	.	.	.	\$4,939 36

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand,	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,882 94
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),					8,117 06	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account						
November, 1909, schedule,	.	.	.	.	5,129 00	
						<hr/> \$22,129 00

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills,	.	.	.	.	.	\$22,129 00
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Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Land, . . . . .	Acts 1902, chap. 434,	\$35,000 00	\$510 00	\$34,683 25	\$316 75 <sup>1</sup>
Dormitories, . . . . .	Acts 1905, chap. 444,	77,000 00	689 83	76,999 89	11 <sup>1</sup>
Electric lights, . . . . .	Acts 1907, chap. 506,	1,100 00	500 00	1,099 86	14 <sup>1</sup>
Special buildings, . . . . .	Acts 1906, chap. 500,	30,000 00	13,971 23	29,999 92	08 <sup>1</sup>
Furnishing fifth colony, . . . . .	Acts 1905, chap. 85,	2,000 00	1,665 07	1,999 82	18 <sup>1</sup>
Fifty-patient building, . . . . .	Acts 1905, chap. 444,	14,000 00	290 00	14,000 00	—
Iron stairways, Waltham, . . . . .	Acts 1909, chap. 99,	5,500 00	4,127 67	4,127 67	1,372 33
Templeton colony, . . . . .	Acts 1909, chap. 99,	6,000 00	2,432 97	2,432 97	3,567 03
		\$170,600 00	\$24,186 77	\$165,343 38	\$4,939 36

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,  
  
WALTER E. FERNALD,  
*Treasurer of the Institution.*  
  
WARREN A. MERRILL,  
*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

## VALUATION.

Nov: 30, 1909.

## REAL ESTATE.

Land, . . . . .	\$72,772 00
Buildings, . . . . .	745,120 54
	<hr/>
	\$817,892 54

## PERSONAL ESTATE.

Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	\$2,022 84
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	1,459 02
Dry goods:—	
For clothing, . . . . .	2,000 88
For bedding, etc., . . . . .	1,927 14
Furnishings:—	
Beds and bedding in inmates' department, . . . . .	39,764 15
Other furnishings, inmates' department, . . . . .	28,107 30
Personal property of State in superintendent's department, . . . . .	8,012 80
Fuel, . . . . .	9,082 50
All other property, . . . . .	773 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, etc., . . . . .	27,085 95
Farm, stables and grounds:—	
Live stock on farm, . . . . .	10,927 50
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	13,640 90
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	10,496 65
All other property, . . . . .	379 88
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	526 06
Library, . . . . .	1,779 60
Other supplies undistributed, . . . . .	3,530 50
	<hr/>
	\$161,516 67

## CLASSIFICATION AND METHOD OF TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

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The plan of detached and separate departments greatly facilitates the proper classification of our inmates, according to age and mental and physical condition, and helps us to secure to each inmate the consideration of individual wants and needs so hard to get in a large institution, where the inmates are massed in one huge building. As we are now arranged, our inmates are classified as follows: at the girls' dormitory are the girls of school grade; at the boys' dormitory and the boys' home are boys of the school department; at the north building are the adult males of the lower grade, the cases requiring much personal care and attention; at the west building are the young and feeble boys, requiring much hospital care, and the females of the lower grade; at the girls' home, the northwest building, and at the north-northwest building are the adult females who are in good bodily health, many of them graduates of our school department, and all of whom are employed in the various domestic departments of the institution; at the farmhouse and at the east building are the adult males who are regularly employed in the farm work. In the hospital are the feeble children and those acutely ill. Each of these departments has a competent matron, who lives in the building, and devotes her entire time and attention to the supervision of the personal care of the children in that department. Thus we have divided our institution into eleven comparatively small families, each with distinctive and peculiar needs, and all under the same general management. This plan retains all the benefits of a small institution, and secures the manifest advantages of a large one.

We have a larger number of pupils under instruction in the school-rooms than ever before. In trying to secure to each child the greatest improvement possible, we have been compelled to rearrange and modify our school work in some respects. In one way the increased number of pupils has simplified the work, as we are now able to so classify and grade our pupils that class work has very largely taken the place of much of the individual teaching necessary when we had a smaller number. There are distinct advantages to the child in placing him in a group of children with capacities and needs similar to his own. He profits by the mistakes of his fellows, and feels the stimulus of healthy rivalry. The teacher gives each child a larger share of her time, and is able to retain the attention of the whole class. Our school children are separated into eleven well-defined grades, classified much as are the chil-



dren in the lower grades of the common schools. There is a regular progression from the lower to the higher grades, and the pupils are promoted as soon as they are qualified. No pupil is in the schoolroom more than one-half of each day. The rest of the day is devoted to manual or industrial training, physical drill and outdoor recreation, thus securing healthy change and variety.

In deciding upon the school exercises, we bear in mind the natural limitations of our pupils. Lessing well says: "Education can only develop and form, not create. It cannot undertake to form a being into anything other than it was destined to be by the endowments it originally received at the hand of nature." We do not expect to be able to entirely overcome the mental defect of any one of our pupils. It is a question of how much development is possible in each case.

As a class, the feeble-minded have dull perceptions, feeble power of attention, weak will-power, uncertain memory and defective judgment. It is useless to attempt to arouse these dormant faculties by forcing upon them the abstract truths of ready-made knowledge. Our teaching must be direct, simple and practical. The child must be made to do, to see, to touch, to observe, to remember and to think. We utilize to the fullest extent the varied and attractive occupations and busy work which are so important a part of the modern graphic methods of instruction for normal children. Object teaching, in the broadest sense, is a prominent feature. The school now has a good collection of objects, models, charts and other apparatus for the practical illustration and application of the subjects taught in the schools. We have for the use of the teachers a school library containing over one thousand recent and standard works on kindergarten and primary work, object teaching, physical and manual training, and other subjects directly connected with our school work.

Nearly all of our pupils receive daily systematic physical training. As a rule, they come to us with poorly developed bodies. Their muscular activity is especially deficient, as shown by their awkward and uncertain movements. Mental awakening generally follows as a direct result of increased physical development. The military drill is of much benefit to the boys. The system of educational gymnastics, as modified for our use, means the prompt execution of precise and carefully planned movements of the various groups of muscles at the command of the instructor. The pupil must be closely attentive, he must quickly hear and understand, and he must promptly execute the command. It is a mental as well as physical drill.

The mental drill and discipline given these children in our formal school classes would really be of little value if the knowledge gained could not be practically applied in the way of making them happier, more self-reliant, more useful, and more like normal boys and girls in every respect.

It has long been recognized that in institution life, notwithstanding

the many special advantages not to be obtained elsewhere, there is more or less loss of the opportunities for profiting by the teaching of experience, and the far-reaching deductions that even a feeble-minded child makes as a result of rubbing against the very frequent and sharp corners of the outside world.

In a well-regulated institution the child's whole life is carefully supervised; he is told when to get up in the morning, what garments to put on, when to go to meals, what articles of food he shall eat, how much he shall eat, and he is kept from danger of all kinds; his daily duties, conduct and even his pleasures are plainly indicated and prescribed, and finally he is told when to go to bed at night. This guardianship is absolutely necessary, not only for his immediate welfare, but that he may acquire proper habits of life. But we try to accomplish all this in such a way that the child's personality shall be developed and brought out, and not lost sight of and extinguished. We spare no effort to bring into each child's life and experience that knowledge of common events and familiarity with the manners and customs of ordinary life that are just as essential parts of the real education of normal children as the usual instruction received in the schoolroom.

The daily life of our institution is based upon and closely resembles the ordinary daily routine of any other village of thirteen hundred inhabitants. As far as possible we try to illustrate the various phases of life in any other community, with its cares, duties, privileges and responsibilities, its little joys and pleasures.

We try to impress upon each one the reasonable certainty that well-doing brings its reward, and that wrong-doing means an ultimate curtailing of some cherished pleasure or privilege. The love of approbation so universally shown by these children is a prime factor in our scheme of discipline and management. No corporal punishment is administered.

To keep our charges healthy, happy and out of mischief, occupation and recreation, in proper proportion, must be provided for every hour in the day. A busy boy is generally a good boy. Every boy and girl in good bodily health has some regular daily work assigned them, according to their age, size and capacity, and this work is often changed, to make them familiar with different kinds of work. This duty may be very simple, and very likely could be much better performed by some one else, or it may be a half or full day's work in the garden, workshop, kitchen or elsewhere. Sunday, the one day of leisure, is the only day when it is at all difficult to keep our boys and girls happy and out of mischief.

Aside from the immediate disciplinary and educational value of work, the only possible way that a feeble-minded person can be fitted to lead a harmless, happy and contented existence after he has grown to adult life is by acquiring in youth the capacity for some form of useful work.



The boys take great interest in the farm and garden work. They have picked thousands of loads of stone from our fields and carted them off for use in roadmaking. They do all the harrowing and cultivating. They do all of the weeding and nearly all of the hoeing in our large garden. The truck team, collecting and delivering supplies between the different buildings, takes the entire time of two boys. Other boys assist the baker, carpenter and engineer. One class of boys devote all their time to painting, doing as good work as we could hire done. Several boys, proudly uniformed with red caps, serve as errand boys. The shoes of our thirteen hundred inmates are kept in repair entirely by the work of the boys. They do all of the printing of stationery, blanks, circulars, etc., for the school. The boys also do much of the housework in the buildings where they live. The girls are kept just as busy. In the laundry they learn to wash, iron and fold clothes. They do much of the sewing, mending and darning for our large household. Much of the children's clothing is made in our sewing-rooms by our girls. Relays of willing helpers keep our eleven sewing machines busy from morning until night. Every girl at all bright is expected to keep her own clothing in repair. They are taught to wash dishes, make beds, wash windows, polish floors, sweep, dust, etc. In the domestic science room classes of girls receive accurate instruction in ordinary housework. They are taught to wash dishes, to make a fire in the kitchen range, to brush the stove, to wash a potato, to properly boil or bake a potato, to prepare other vegetables, to cook a beefsteak or other meat, to make bread and even cake, to lay a table and to properly serve a meal. Some of the advanced classes will cook an entire dinner; one pupil builds the fire, one makes the soup, another cooks the vegetables, another the meat, dessert, etc.; one lays the table, and finally one waits on the table while the rest of the class sit down and enjoy the meal they have prepared. This class work is directly applied in the domestic economy of the school. The pupils who do the best work in the class room are promoted to apply their acquired skill in the various kitchens and dining rooms, to their very great pride and satisfaction. Some of them have developed a good deal of skill in simple cookery. Nearly all have ceased to regard kitchen work as mere drudgery. The older girls and women are of great assistance in the care of the feeble and helpless children. The instinctive feminine love for children is relatively quite as marked with them as with normal women. A newly admitted child is at once eagerly adopted by some one. The affection and solicitude shown for the comfort and welfare of "my baby" are often quite touching. This responsibility helps wonderfully in keeping this uneasy class happy and contented. Without this cheerfully given service we could not well care for the large number of helpless and feeble children in our asylum department without a largely increased number of paid attendants.



Each ward or family of about twenty children has its separate and distinct playground in the shady grove. All of these playgrounds are equipped with swings, hammocks, tilt boards, sand-gardens, croquet sets, etc. Each group of children spends part of each day in their playground, accompanied by the attendant, who directs and assists in their games and sports.

In the living-room of every family is a liberal supply of bright-colored building blocks, picture books and playthings of every sort. Every little girl has a doll of her own. These toys are always accessible, and the children are encouraged to use them as much as possible. The playthings are provided not as luxuries, but as necessities, if we wish to approximate normal mental development. A recent writer well says: "To acquire alert minds, children must be alert; and the young child can be alert only as his play instinct is aroused. Shut out the play instinct, and you stunt his growth; neglect to draw it out, and you lessen his possibilities for strength."

Every boy or girl of suitable physical health is supposed to own a sled. Our fine hills afford splendid facilities for coasting, which are fully utilized.

At least once a week during the school year some evening entertainment is provided for the children, consisting of concerts, readings, school exhibitions, tableaux, minstrel shows, a masquerade ball, dramatic performances and stereopticon exhibitions. These entertainments are gotten up by the officers and employees, usually assisted by some of the children. The school now owns a fine stereopticon apparatus, and nearly a thousand carefully selected lantern slides. These magic-lantern pictures vividly illustrate the principal physical features of the world and the many phases of human life and its varied interests. The pictures are greatly enjoyed by the children, and give them much real knowledge of the great world outside.

The most effectual means of discipline or correction for misdemeanor or waywardness is to send a child early to bed while his fellows are enjoying one of the entertainments.

Among our resources in the way of recreation is the "Zoo," our collection of domestic animals and other pets, including goats, sheep, a calf, a pig, rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, squirrels, hens, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, turtles, frogs and even snakes. This collection is a never-failing source of pleasure and instruction for the children. It really forms a very important part of our school object collection, as the different animals are actually taken into the schoolrooms as living texts for encouraging attention and observation, the exercise of the special senses, and developing the power of speech.

The regular holidays are observed in the most approved and thorough manner. The 4th of July is celebrated with all the noise and pomp of the most ambitious village. In the morning there is a parade of antiques

and horribles, followed by a formal and dignified procession made up of four military companies, the baseball nines and the firemen, headed by the drum corps, all in uniform, who make a tour of the different buildings, where the children, enthusiastically and vociferously greet them with the noise of tin horns, torpedoes and firecrackers. Then all the children, officers and teachers fall in the rear of the procession and march to the grove, where a picnic dinner is served, consisting of sandwiches, cake, ice cream, fruit and lemonade, — all in great abundance. In the afternoon the entire family adjourns to the campus to witness a long programme of athletic sports. This includes a baseball match, tug-of-war contest, running, hurdle and other races, etc.; in fact, the conventional New England 4th of July celebration. The eager contestants in the games and races are the boys and even some of the girls, who have been in training for a long time beforehand. The winners are rewarded with glittering badges, which are carefully preserved and proudly worn for a long time afterwards. In the evening a good display of fireworks ends the festivities of the day.

At Christmas the hall is gaily decorated with evergreens and bunting, and every child receives several presents from the Christmas tree.

Each Sunday services are held in the assembly hall and in the west building, consisting of singing, Bible stories and simple illustrations and practical applications of the fundamental principles of morality and religion. Nearly every child attends these services, and, in addition to the moral instruction, receives valuable lessons in decorum and behavior.

## LAWS RELATING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

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ACTS OF 1850, CHAPTER 150.

### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. S. G. Howe, Samuel May, Stephen Fairbanks, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, for the purpose of training and teaching such persons, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

SECTION 2. Said corporation may hold, for the purpose aforesaid, real estate not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars and personal estate the income of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. [*Approved April 4, 1850.*]

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ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 175.

SECTION 1. Annual appropriations, in addition to unexpended receipts, shall be made for the maintenance of each of the state hospitals and insane asylums, the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates, the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, the Massachusetts state sanatorium, and the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. All accounts for the maintenance of the above institutions shall be approved by the trustees and filed with the auditor of accounts at the end of each month, and shall be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. Full copies of the pay rolls and bills shall be kept at each institution, but the originals shall be deposited with the auditor of accounts as vouchers.

SECTION 2. All money received by said hospitals, asylums and other institutions shall be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth as often as once in each month. The receipts from each institution shall be placed to its credit, and shall be used for its maintenance during the following year.

SECTION 3. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not



affect the powers of the trustees of said institution under the provisions of section twenty-three of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws, section three of chapter eighty-eight of the Revised Laws, chapter one hundred and fifty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and acts in amendment thereof, nor their right to regulate or control the expenditure of any funds held by them under the provisions of said acts.

SECTION 4. Sections one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight and one hundred and twenty-nine of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and six. [*Approved March 14, 1905.*]

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ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 629.

After the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and eight, the commonwealth shall be liable for the board, care and treatment of all persons who are feeble-minded, or epileptic, who may be inmates of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, of the Wrentham state school, of the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, of the Hospital Cottages for Children, or of any other state institution for the care of such persons, or who may be admitted thereto under the provisions of law, and who would be supported under existing laws at the expense of any city or town within the commonwealth. [*Approved June 12, 1908.*]

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ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 113.

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated for the maintenance of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of November, nineteen hundred and nine, to wit:—

From the receipts of said school now in the treasury of the commonwealth, the sum of ninety-six thousand five hundred twenty-seven dollars and seventy-one cents; and from the treasury of the commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, a sum in addition not exceeding one hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred seventy-two dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For the city of Waltham for the annual assessment due from the commonwealth toward maintaining and operating a system of sewage disposal at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, the sum of eight hundred twenty dollars and eighty-nine cents, as provided for by section three of chapter eighty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 26, 1909.*]

## ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 504, SECTIONS 59-65, 82.

SECTION 59. There shall be six trustees on the part of the commonwealth, of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, one of whom shall annually be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of six years.

SECTION 60. The annual appropriation for the support of said school shall be made upon condition that the board of trustees shall be composed of twelve persons, six of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council; and that the said school shall be subject to the same supervision of the state board of insanity as are the state hospitals for the insane. The trustees of said school shall annually prepare and send to the state board of insanity a written or printed report of its proceedings, income and expenditures, properly classified, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of November, stating the amount appropriated by the commonwealth, the amount expended under such appropriation, the whole number and the average number of inmates, the number and salaries of officers and employees, and such other information as the board may require.

SECTION 61. The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded and the Wrentham state school shall each maintain a school department for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within the school age or who in the judgment of the trustees thereof are capable of being benefited by school instruction, and a custodial department for the care and custody of feeble-minded persons beyond the school age or not capable of being benefited by school instruction.

SECTION 62. Persons received by the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded and by the Wrentham state school shall from time to time be classified in said departments as the trustees shall see fit, and the trustees may receive and discharge pupils at their discretion, and may at any time discharge any pupil or other inmate and cause him to be removed to his home or to the place of his settlement.

SECTION 63. If upon application in writing, a judge of probate finds that a person is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded or the Wrentham state school, he may commit him thereto by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of a physician, qualified as provided in section thirty-two, that such person is a proper subject for said institution.

SECTION 64. The trustees of said institutions may at their discretion receive, maintain and educate in the school department, any feeble-minded person from this commonwealth, gratuitously or otherwise, upon application being made therefor by the parent or guardian of such person, which application shall be accompanied by the certificate of a physician, qualified as provided in section thirty-two, that such



person is deficient in mental ability, and that in the opinion of the physician he is a fit subject for said school. Special pupils may be received from any other state or province at a charge of not less than three hundred dollars a year. The trustees may also at their discretion receive, maintain and educate in the school department other feeble-minded persons, gratuitously or upon such terms as they may determine.

SECTION 65. If an inmate of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded or the Wrentham state school shall have reached the limit of school age or in the judgment of the trustees shall be incapable of being further benefited by school instruction, or if the question of the commitment to or continuance in either of said schools of any inmate, including inmates who may have been transferred from one department of such school to another, under the provisions of section sixty-two, is in the opinion of the trustees and of the state board of insanity a proper subject for judicial inquiry, the probate court for the counties of Middlesex and Norfolk, respectively, upon the petition in writing of said trustees, or of said board or of any member of either body, and after such notice as the court may order, may, in its discretion, order such inmate to be brought before the court, and shall determine whether or not he is a feeble-minded person, and may commit him to such school or either department thereof, or may order him to be discharged therefrom.

SECTION 82. The price for the support of inmates, other than state charges, of the institutions mentioned in section fourteen, and of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, shall be determined by the trustees of the respective institutions. The price for the support of state charges shall be determined by the state board of insanity at a sum not exceeding five dollars per week for each person, and may be recovered by the treasurer and receiver general from such persons if of sufficient ability, or from any person or kindred bound by law to maintain them. The attorney-general shall upon the request of said board bring action therefor in the name of the treasurer and receiver general.

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RESOLVES OF 1909, CHAPTER 99.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth a sum not exceeding eleven thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, under the direction of the trustees thereof, for the following purposes: —

For construction of iron stairways and fire escapes at the school in Waltham, a sum not exceeding fifty-five hundred dollars; and for altering, repairing and enlarging buildings and furnishing the same for the accommodation of fifty patients at the Templeton farm colony, a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars. [*Approved May 21, 1909.*]



[Form for commitment of patient in custodial department.]

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

*To the Honorable the Judges of Probate in and for the County of* .

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS a resident of  
in said county, that he is the <sup>1</sup>father — mother — guardian — or  
of residing in in said county,  
and that said is a proper subject for a  
school for the feeble-minded;

WHEREFORE, he prays that said may be  
committed to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

Dated this . day of , 19 .

*To the Honorable the Judges of Probate in and for the County of* .

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college; that I have been in the actual practice of medicine for three years since said graduation and next preceding the signing of this certificate; that I am duly registered in accordance with the provisions of chapter 76 of the Revised Laws; and that on the . day of A.D. 19 , I examined with care and diligence residing in , county of , and The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and find that said is mentally deficient, and in my opinion is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

M.D.  
Dated at this day of , 19 .

ss. 19 .

Then personally appeared and made oath that  
the foregoing certificate, by h subscribed, is true.

Before me,

*Justice of the Peace.*

Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. The post-office address is Waverley, Mass. Telegrams should be sent to Waverley. Clematis Brook is the nearest railroad station. A public carriage may be found at Waverley Station.

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<sup>1</sup> Strike out words not required.



**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

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*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

WHEREAS, upon the petition of \_\_\_\_\_ praying for the commitment of \_\_\_\_\_ to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, it has been made to appear to me that \_\_\_\_\_ is a proper subject for said school;

NOW, THEREFORE, you, the trustees of said school, are hereby commanded, in the name of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to receive the said \_\_\_\_\_, and to care for h \_\_\_\_\_ according to law.

Witness my hand at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

*Judge of Probate for County of \_\_\_\_\_.*



## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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Persons applying for admission of children must fill out and return certain blanks, copies of which will be forwarded to any address on application to the superintendent.

Candidates for admission must be over six years of age. The best age for training and instruction is between eight and twelve.

This institution is not intended for epileptic or insane children, or for those who are incurably hydrocephalic or paralytic. None such will be retained, to the exclusion of more improvable subjects.

Any suitable person may be admitted, on such terms as the trustees may determine, according to the responsibilities and difficulties in each case. Payments are to be made quarterly, in advance, or sufficient surety therefor given. Private pupils will be required to observe strictly all the rules and regulations of the institution.

The children of indigent parents in Massachusetts may secure gratuitous admission in accordance with the law. Indigent pupils from Vermont may secure gratuitous admission by application to the governor of their State.

Children must come to school well provided with plain, strong clothing for summer and winter. The clothing must be renewed by the parents as needed. Children who tear their clothing must be provided with garments made expressly for them, and of such form and texture as may not be easily torn. Only common mending will be done at the expense of the institution. All the articles of clothing must be marked with the FULL NAME of the owner. Sufficient surety will be required for the clothing of the children, and their removal whenever they may be discharged.

Boys should be furnished with two full suits of strong outer clothing, two undershirts, three nightshirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of socks, six handkerchiefs, two colored cotton shirts, two collars, two hats or caps, two pairs of shoes and one pair of mittens.

Girls should have three dresses (two wash dresses), two colored cotton skirts, two colored flannel skirts, four colored aprons, two white aprons, two undervests, three pairs of drawers, two underwaists, three night-dresses, four pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, two collars, two pairs of strong shoes, one pair of rubbers, one hat, one hood, one shawl or cloak and one pair of mittens.

The post-office address of the school is WAVERLEY.

For further particulars, apply in person or by letter to the superintendent.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held quarterly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — The trustees in turn visit the institution, one each week, and meet quarterly at the school.

The trustee making the weekly visit shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent and make a record of his visit and impressions.

He may report on the state and condition of the institution at any quarterly meeting of the trustees.

AUDITOR. — An auditor shall be appointed annually. He shall examine all the accounts of the institution and treasurer. He shall aid the treasurer in the investment of any funds belonging to the institution; and no money shall be paid out by the treasurer without his order.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at, and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the corporation he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the executive committee and shall consult the executive committee before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided*,

*however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessities, or proper indulgences.

He shall make quarterly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees and the corporation an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

MATRON. — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

VISITORS. — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

TOBACCO. — The use of tobacco, either in smoking or otherwise, is prohibited in the institution.



## BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION AND TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

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### ARTICLE I. — TITLE.

The corporation shall be composed of the persons named in "An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded," and such persons as may be elected members by ballot at any legal meeting.

### ARTICLE II. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a president, a vice-president, six trustees, a treasurer, and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however,* that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting, regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE III.

Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each member of the corporation.

### ARTICLE IV.

The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the corporation; and, in the absence of both, a president shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE V.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the corporation on the requisition of the Board of Trustees, or of any ten members of the corporation, notice being given as for the annual meeting.

### ARTICLE VI. — TRUSTEES.

The Board shall be composed of six persons chosen according to the second article, and of six persons appointed by the Governor and



Council of the State of Massachusetts, as provided in the resolve passed by the Legislature and approved June 18, 1886.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a quarter. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum, at any meeting, to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property. They shall have power to take any measures which they may deem expedient for encouraging subscriptions, donations and bequests to the corporation; to take charge of all the interests and concerns of the school; to enter into and bind the corporation by such compacts and engagements as they may deem advantageous; to make such rules and regulations for their own government and that of the school, and not inconsistent with these by-laws, as may to them appear reasonable and proper, subject, however, to be altered or annulled by the corporation.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper. They shall cause to be kept a fair record of all their doings, which shall be laid before the corporation at every meeting thereof; and at every annual meeting they shall make a report in writing on the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation and of the treasurer of the institution, and of the general state of the institution, comprising a statement of the number of persons received into and discharged from the same, the condition of the pupils, and an inventory of all the real and personal estate of the corporation.

#### ARTICLE VII. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the corporation and the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer of the corporation and the superintendent of the corporation with a copy of all votes of the corporation or of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by them.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the corporation to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the corporation, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the corporation, and present the same to the corporation at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

## ARTICLE IX. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require, the expense of such bond to be paid from the maintenance funds of the institution.

## ARTICLE X. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the corporation, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

## NOTICE.

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### MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located at Waltham, near the Clematis Brook station of the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and about one mile from the Waverley stations of the Fitchburg and Massachusetts Central divisions. The railroad fare from Boston to Clematis Brook is fifteen cents each way. The distance from Boston is eight miles.

Electric cars leave the Park Street subway, Boston, for Waverley, every fifteen minutes; five-cent fare. Electric cars leave Waverley station for Waltham every hour, passing the entrance to the school grounds. A public carriage may be found at the Waverley station; fare, twenty-five cents. Clematis Brook is the nearest railroad station, but there is no public carriage at this station.

The post-office address is Waverley, Mass. Telegrams should be sent to Waverley. Express packages should be sent to Waverley. Packages for the children should be addressed to the school at Waverley. Always put the child's name on the outside of the package.

Friends of the children may visit them any Wednesday, Thursday or Saturday afternoon. No visiting on holidays.

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### TEMPLETON COLONY FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Farm Colony of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located in the town of Templeton. The colony is about three miles from the Baldwinville station of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railroad; it is about two miles from the Templeton station of the Ware River division of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

The cars of the Athol & Gardner electric line go within one-half mile of the colony. The distance from Boston to Baldwinville is seventy-one miles, and the railroad fare is \$1.40 each way. A public carriage may be found at the Baldwinville station.

The post-office address is Baldwinville. The telegraph address is Baldwinville. Express packages should be sent to Baldwinville. Packages for the children should be addressed to the school at Baldwinville, and the child's name should always be put on the outside of the package.